

On the topology of quasitopological fundamental groups

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Abstract

We establish and clarify various relationships among topological properties of the fundamental group $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ (endowed with a natural quotient topology) and properties of the underlying space X such as ‘homotopically path-Hausdorff’ and ‘ π_1 -shape injectivity.’

1 Introduction

This paper concerns the topology and algebraic topology of locally complicated spaces X , which are not guaranteed to be locally path connected or semilocally simply connected, and for which the familiar universal cover is not guaranteed to exist.

The central object of study is the usual fundamental group $\pi_1(X, x_0)$, endowed with a natural quotient topology inherited from the space of based loops in X . So equipped, $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ becomes a quasitopological group denoted $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$. Examples [6] illustrate that $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ need not be a topological group even if X is a compact metric space [20][21].

A based map $f : X \rightarrow Y$, $f(x_0) = y_0$ of spaces induces a continuous group homomorphism $f_* : \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(Y, y_0)$ [3, Proposition 3.3]. Since homotopic maps induced the identical homomorphism on fundamental groups, it follows that $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is invariant under the homotopy type of X . In particular, topological properties of $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ (for example, separation axioms and the success or failure of continuity of multiplication) have the capacity to distinguish homotopy type when standard application of weak homotopy type or shape theory fails to do so (See Example 38 below and [6][18]). Additionally, quasitopological fundamental groups are vertex groups of so-called fundamental **qTop**-groupoids, which are a key tool in a recent proof of a general Nielsen-Schreier Theorem for topological groups [8].

To promote the relevance and utility of $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$, we establish and clarify a variety of relationships among general topological properties of the space $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ and properties of the underlying space X such as ‘homotopically

path-Hausdorff,’ and ‘ π_1 -shape injectivity’. For example, if X is a compact metrizable space, the following facts are obtained directly from (typically more general) theorems proved in the paper at hand.

1. Theorem 10: If X is locally path connected then

$$X \text{ is homotopically path-Hausdorff} \iff \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \text{ is } T_1.$$

It is apparently an open question if this is equivalent to “ $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_2 .” A candidate for a Peano continuum with T_1 but non- T_2 fundamental group is the so-called sombrero space from [14] and [22].

2. We say a subgroup of a group is an *invariant* subgroup if it is closed under conjugation. Throughout this paper, we choose to use “invariant subgroup” rather than “normal subgroup” to avoid confusion with the separation axiom. A quasitopological group G is *invariantly separated* if distinct elements of G can be separated by cosets of some open invariant subgroup of G (equivalently, the intersection of all open invariant subgroups in G is the trivial subgroup). Theorem 26: If X is locally path connected, then

$$\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \text{ is invariantly separated} \iff X \text{ is } \pi_1\text{-shape injective.}$$

3. Corollary 33: If X is both locally path connected and the inverse limit of nested retracts of polyhedra, then

$$\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \text{ is } T_1 \iff \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \text{ is } T_2 \iff X \text{ is } \pi_1\text{-shape injective.}$$

4. Theorem 34: If $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_3 , then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_4 .
5. Theorems 46: If $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \times \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is compactly generated, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a normal topological group. As a special case, if $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_2 and the inductive limit of nested compact subspaces (i.e. a k_ω -group), then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a T_4 topological group.

We leave the reader with a fundamental open question (Problem 36). Suppose X is a compact metric space such that $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_1 . Must $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ be T_4 ?

2 The quasitopological fundamental group

Throughout this paper, X is a path connected topological space and $x_0 \in X$ is a given basepoint. Let $\mathcal{P}(X)$ be the space of paths $[0, 1] \rightarrow X$ with the compact-open topology. A subbasis for this topology consists of sets $\langle K, U \rangle =$

$\{f|f(K) \subseteq U\}$ where $K \subseteq [0, 1]$ is compact and $U \subseteq X$ is open. A convenient basis for the topology of $\mathcal{P}(X)$ consists of sets of the form $\bigcap_{i=1}^n \langle [t_{i-1}, t_i], U_i \rangle$ where $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = 1$ and each $U_i \subset X$ is open. Additionally, the subcollection of such neighborhoods which also satisfy $t_j = \frac{j}{n}$ gives a basis for the compact-open topology. It is well-known that the compact-open topology of $\mathcal{P}(X)$ agrees with the topology of uniform convergence when X is a metric space.

Let $\mathcal{P}(X, x_0)$ and $\Omega(X, x_0)$ be the subspaces of paths starting at x_0 and loops based at x_0 respectively. Given paths $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{P}(X)$, $\alpha^-(t) = \alpha(1 - t)$ denotes the reverse path and if $\beta(0) = \alpha(1)$, then $\alpha \cdot \beta$ denotes the usual concatenation of paths. We denote the constant path at $x \in X$ by c_x .

Definition 1. The **quasitopological fundamental group** of (X, x_0) is the fundamental group endowed with the quotient topology induced by the canonical map $\pi : \Omega(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_0)$, $\pi(\alpha) = [\alpha]$ identifying based homotopy classes of loops. We denote it by $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$.

Since homotopy classes of loops are precisely the path components of $\Omega(X, x_0)$, the group $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is also the path component space of $\Omega(X, x_0)$, that is, the quotient space obtained by collapsing path components to points.

Recall that a **quasitopological group** is a group G with topology such that inversion $G \rightarrow G$, $g \mapsto g^{-1}$ is continuous and multiplication $G \times G \rightarrow G$, $(a, b) \mapsto ab$ is continuous in each variable. The second condition is equivalent to the condition that all right and left translations in G be homeomorphisms. For more on the general theory of quasitopological groups, we refer the reader to [1].

The following lemma, first formulated in [6], brings together results from [3] and [13].

Lemma 2. *For any space (X, x_0) , $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a quasitopological group. Moreover, a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$, $f(x_0) = y_0$ induces a continuous homomorphism $f_* : \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(Y, y_0)$.*

Thus π_1^{qtop} becomes a functor from the category of based topological spaces (and an invariant of homotopy type) to the category of quasitopological groups and continuous homomorphisms. The isomorphism class of $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ does not depend on the choice of basepoint; if $\alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ is a path, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, \alpha(1)) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(X, \alpha(0))$, $[\gamma] \mapsto [\alpha \cdot \gamma \cdot \alpha^-]$ is an isomorphism of quasitopological groups [3].

It is also possible to consider the higher homotopy groups $\pi_n(X, x_0)$, $n > 1$ as quasitopological abelian groups in a similar fashion [26][27]. Higher quasitopological homotopy groups can also fail to be topological groups [21]. Many of the results in this paper have analogues for these higher homotopy groups, however, we do not address them directly.

The group $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a discrete topological group if and only if every loop α admits a neighborhood in $\Omega(X, x_0)$ which contains only loops homotopic to α . A more practical characterization is the following.

Theorem 3. [13] *If $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is discrete, then X is semilocally simply connected. If X is locally path connected and semilocally simply connected, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is discrete.*

In particular, if X has the homotopy type of a CW-complex or a manifold, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is discrete.

At the other extreme, there are many examples of (even compact) metric spaces for which $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is non-trivial and carries the indiscrete topology [6][37].

3 Separation axioms in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$

Traditionally, shape theory has been used to study fundamental groups of locally complicated spaces. A space X is said to be π_1 -shape injective if the canonical homomorphism $\psi : \pi_1(X, x_0) \rightarrow \check{\pi}_1(X, x_0)$ from the fundamental group to the first shape group is injective (See Section 3.2 for further discussion). If ψ is injective, then $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ can be understood as a subgroup of $\check{\pi}_1(X, x_0)$, which is an inverse limit of discrete groups. If ψ is not injective, then shape theory fails to distinguish some elements of $\pi_1(X, x_0)$. When this failure occurs, there is still hope that elements of $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ which are indistinguishable by shape, can be distinguished by the quotient topology of $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$. This possibility is one motivation for considering separation axioms in quasitopological fundamental groups.

It is well-known that every T_0 topological group is Tychonoff. Since $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ need not be a topological group, it is not immediately clear if one can promote separation axioms within $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ in a similar fashion. In this section, we relate properties of the topological space X and separation axioms in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$. We also identify some cases where it is possible to strengthen a given separation axiom.

3.1 On T_0 and T_1

The following general facts about quasitopological groups are particularly useful in understanding lower separation axioms in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$. If G is a space and $g \in G$, then \bar{g} denotes the closure of the singleton $\{g\}$. Recall that in a space G , distinct points $g, h \in G$ are **topologically indistinguishable** if every neighborhood of g contains h (i.e. $g \in \bar{h}$) and every neighborhood of h contains g (i.e. $h \in \bar{g}$).

Lemma 4. *If G is a quasitopological group and $g \in G$, then \bar{g} is precisely the set of elements which are topologically indistinguishable from g .*

Proof. By definition, if h is topologically indistinguishable from g , then $h \in \bar{g}$. Suppose $h \in \bar{g}$ with $h \neq g$ and that U is any neighborhood of g . It suffices to

show $h \in U$. Since G is a quasitopological group, $g^{-1}U$ is a neighborhood of the identity element e and $h = he^{-1} \in h(g^{-1}U)^{-1} = hU^{-1}g$ where $hU^{-1}g$ is open. By assumption, we have $g \in hU^{-1}g$ and therefore $e \in hU^{-1}$. It follows that $h \in U$. \square

Note the proof of the previous lemma makes use of the continuity of inversion and the translations in G . Lemma 4 does not hold when G is replaced by any T_0 non- T_1 topological space.

According to Lemma 4, if G is a quasitopological group and $g \in G$, then \bar{g} is contained in every neighborhood of g . It is well-known that if H is a subgroup of quasitopological group G , then the closure \bar{H} is a subgroup of G [1, 1.4.13]. A straightforward argument gives that if H is an invariant subgroup of G , then \bar{H} is also an invariant subgroup of G . Combining these observations, we obtain the following Corollary.

Corollary 5. *Suppose G is a quasitopological group with identity e . Then \bar{e} is a closed invariant subgroup of G contained in every open neighborhood of e .*

Corollary 6. *If G is a quasitopological group, then the following are equivalent:*

1. G is T_0 ,
2. G is T_1 ,
3. The trivial subgroup is closed in G .

Proof. 3. \Rightarrow 2. follows from the homogeneity of G and 2. \Rightarrow 1. is clear. 1. \Rightarrow 3. If G is T_0 , then $\bar{e} = e$ by Lemma 4. Thus the trivial subgroup is closed in G . \square

Recall the **Kolmogorov quotient** (or T_0 -identification space) of a topological space G is the quotient space G/\sim where $g \sim h$ iff g and h are topologically indistinguishable. Every open neighborhood in G is saturated with respect to the (open and closed) quotient map $q : G \rightarrow G/\sim$. In the case that G is a quasitopological group, two elements g, h have the same closure $\bar{g} = \bar{h}$ iff they are topologically indistinguishable. Thus the Kolmogorov quotient of G is the T_1 quotient group G/\bar{e} and the group projection $G \rightarrow G/\bar{e}$ is the identification map.

We apply to quasitopological groups the well-known fact that many topological properties of a space translate to corresponding properties of the Kolmogorov quotient and vice versa [28].

Lemma 7. *Let G be a quasitopological group with identity e . Then G is a topological group iff G/\bar{e} is a topological group. Additionally, G is compact (lindelöf, first countable, pseudometrizable, regular, normal, paracompact) iff G/\bar{e} is compact (resp. lindelöf, first countable, pseudometrizable, regular, normal, paracompact).*

Proof. We prove only the first statement since the additional statements are easily verifiable for Kolmogorov quotients of general topological spaces. In general, quotient groups of a topological group (with the quotient topology)

are topological groups. Thus G/\bar{e} is a topological group whenever G is. Suppose G/\bar{e} is a topological group and $q : G \rightarrow G/\bar{e}$ is the canonical quotient map. It suffices to check that multiplication $\mu : G \times G \rightarrow G$ is continuous. If $U \subseteq G$ is open, then $U = q^{-1}(V)$ for some open set $V \subseteq G/\bar{e}$. Since multiplication $\nu : G/\bar{e} \times G/\bar{e} \rightarrow G/\bar{e}$ is continuous, $(q \times q)^{-1}(\nu^{-1}(U)) = \mu^{-1}(q^{-1}(V)) = \mu^{-1}(U)$ is open in $G \times G$. \square

We now provide a characterization of the T_1 axiom in fundamental groups using a relative version of the notion of “homotopically path-Hausdorff” introduced in [22]. See also [35].

Definition 8. Let C be a subset of $\pi_1(X, x_0)$. The space X is **homotopically path-Hausdorff relative to C** if for every pair of paths $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{P}(X, x_0)$ such that $\alpha(1) = \beta(1)$ and $[\alpha \cdot \beta^-] \notin C$, there is a partition $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n = 1$ and a sequence of open sets U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n with $\alpha([t_{i-1}, t_i]) \subset U_i$, such that if $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ is another path satisfying $\gamma([t_{i-1}, t_i]) \subset U_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $\gamma(t_i) = \alpha(t_i)$ for $0 \leq i \leq n$, then $[\gamma \cdot \beta^-] \notin C$. We say X is **homotopically path-Hausdorff** if it is homotopically path-Hausdorff relative to the trivial subgroup $C = 1$.

Lemma 9. Suppose C is a subset of $\pi_1(X, x_0)$ and $C \neq \pi_1(X, x_0)$. If C is closed in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$, then X is homotopically path-Hausdorff relative to C . If X is locally path connected and homotopically path-Hausdorff relative to C , then C is closed in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$.

Proof. If C is closed in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$, then $\pi^{-1}(C)$ is closed in $\Omega(X, x_0)$ since $\pi : \Omega(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is continuous. Suppose $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{P}(X, x_0)$ such that $\alpha(1) = \beta(1)$ and $[\alpha \cdot \beta^-] \notin C$. Since $\alpha \cdot \beta^- \notin \pi^{-1}(C)$, there is a basic open neighborhood of the form $\mathcal{U} = \bigcap_{j=1}^n \langle [\frac{j-1}{n}, \frac{j}{n}], U_j \rangle$ such that $\mathcal{U} \cap \pi^{-1}(C) = \emptyset$. We may assume n is even. Now consider the partition given by $t_j = \frac{2j}{n}$ for $0 \leq j \leq n/2$. We have $\alpha([t_{j-1}, t_j]) \subseteq U_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq n/2$. Suppose $\gamma \in \mathcal{P}(X, x_0)$ is a path such that $\gamma([t_{j-1}, t_j]) \subseteq U_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq n/2$ and $\gamma(t_j) = \alpha(t_j)$ for $0 \leq j \leq n/2$. Clearly $\gamma \cdot \beta^- \in \mathcal{U}$ and thus $[\gamma \cdot \beta^-] \notin C$. Therefore X is homotopy path-Hausdorff relative to C .

Suppose X is locally path connected and homotopically path-Hausdorff relative to C . Since $\pi : \Omega(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is quotient, it suffices to show $\pi^{-1}(C)$ is closed in $\Omega(X, x_0)$. Let $\alpha \in \Omega(X, x_0)$ such that $[\alpha] \notin C$ and let β be the constant path at x_0 so that $[\alpha \cdot \beta^-] \notin C$. By assumption, there is a partition $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n = 1$ and a sequence of open sets V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n with $\alpha([t_{i-1}, t_i]) \subset V_i$ such that if $\zeta \in \mathcal{P}(X, x_0)$ is another path satisfying $\zeta([t_{i-1}, t_i]) \subset V_i$ and $\zeta(t_i) = \alpha(t_i)$, then $[\zeta] = [\zeta \cdot \beta^-] \notin C$. Since X is locally path connected, we may assume each V_i is path connected. For $i = 1, \dots, n-1$, find a path connected neighborhood W_i of $\alpha(t_i)$ contained in $V_i \cap V_{i+1}$. Now

$$\mathcal{V} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n-1} \langle [t_{i-1}, t_i], V_i \rangle \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^{n-1} \langle \{t_i\}, W_i \rangle$$

is an open neighborhood of α in $\Omega(X, x_0)$. We claim $\mathcal{V} \cap \pi^{-1}(C) = \emptyset$. Suppose $\delta \in \mathcal{V}$. Since $\delta(t_i) \in W_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$, find paths $\epsilon_i : [0, 1] \rightarrow W_i$ from $\delta(t_i)$ to $\alpha(t_i)$. Let δ_i denote the path given by restricting δ to $[t_{i-1}, t_i]$. Note

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &\simeq \delta_1 \cdot \delta_2 \cdots \delta_n \\ &\simeq (\delta_1 \cdot \epsilon_1) \cdot (\epsilon_1^- \cdot \delta_2 \cdot \epsilon_2) \cdot (\epsilon_2^- \cdot \delta_3 \cdot \epsilon_3) \cdots (\epsilon_{n-2}^- \cdot \delta_{n-1} \cdot \epsilon_{n-1}^-) \cdot (\epsilon_{n-1} \cdot \delta_n) \end{aligned}$$

Let ζ_i be the i -th factor of this last concatenation and define a path ζ to be ζ_i on $[t_{i-1}, t_i]$ and note $[\zeta] = [\delta]$. Since $\zeta([t_{i-1}, t_i]) \subseteq V_i$ and $\zeta(t_i) = \alpha(t_i)$, we have $[\zeta] \notin C$. Thus $[\delta] = [\zeta] \notin C$. \square

The following theorem now follows directly from Lemma 6 and Lemma 9 (when $C = 1$ is the trivial group).

Theorem 10. *A locally path connected space X is homotopically path-Hausdorff iff $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_1 .*

The connection between the T_1 axiom in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ and the homotopically path-Hausdorff property motivates the following application of Lemma 9 to the existence of generalized coverings in the sense of [24].

Suppose X is locally path connected and H is a fixed subgroup of $\pi_1(X, x_0)$. Define an equivalence relation \sim on $\mathcal{P}(X, x_0)$ by $\alpha \sim \beta$ iff $\alpha(1) = \beta(1)$ and $[\alpha \cdot \beta^-] \in H$. The equivalence class of α is denoted $[\alpha]_H$. Let $\widetilde{X}_H = \mathcal{P}(X, x_0) / \sim$ be the set of equivalence classes with the **whisker topology** (or sometimes called the standard topology). A basis for the whisker topology consists of basic neighborhoods

$$B_H([\alpha]_H, U) = \{[\alpha \cdot \epsilon]_H \mid \epsilon([0, 1]) \subseteq U\}$$

where $U \subseteq X$ is open and $\alpha \in \mathcal{P}(X, x_0)$. We take $\widetilde{x}_H = [c_{x_0}]_H$ to be the basepoint of \widetilde{X}_H . Note that if $[\beta]_H \in B_H([\alpha]_H, U)$, then $B_H([\alpha]_H, U) = B_H([\beta]_H, U)$.

Proofs of the following statements can be found in [24]. The endpoint projection $p_H : \widetilde{X}_H \rightarrow X$, $p_H([\alpha]_H) = \alpha(1)$ is known to be a continuous open surjection. Every path $\alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ admits a continuous “standard lift” $\widetilde{\alpha}^{st} : [0, 1] \rightarrow \widetilde{X}_H$ given by $\widetilde{\alpha}^{st}(t) = [\alpha_t]_H$ where $\alpha_t(s) = \alpha(ts)$. Recall that $p_H : \widetilde{X}_H \rightarrow X$ has the **unique path lifting property** if whenever $\alpha, \beta : [0, 1] \rightarrow \widetilde{X}_H$ are paths such that $\alpha(0) = \beta(0)$ and $p_H \circ \alpha = p_H \circ \beta$, then $\alpha = \beta$. Whenever p_H has the unique path lifting property, it is a generalized covering map in the sense of [24].

A number of authors have identified conditions sufficient to conclude that p_H has unique path lifting. For instance, if H is a certain invariant subgroup (the intersection of Spanier groups or the kernel of the first shape map), then p_H has unique path lifting. Unique path lifting for these same invariant subgroups follows from the approach of [10]. Fisher and Zastrow show in [25] that if H is an open (not necessarily invariant) subgroup of $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$, then p_H is a semicovering in the sense of [7] and has unique path lifting. Finally, Theorem 2.9 of [22] states that if X is homotopically path-Hausdorff, then p_H has the

unique path lifting property when $H = 1$. The following theorem systematically generalizes all of the above cases of unique path lifting. The proof is essentially the same as that of Theorem 2.9 of [22], however, we include it for completion.

Theorem 11. *If X is locally path connected and H is a closed subgroup in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$, then $p_H : \widetilde{X}_H \rightarrow X$ has the unique path lifting property.*

Proof. According to Lemma 9, it suffices to replace the condition that H is closed in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ with the condition that X is homotopy path-Hausdorff relative to H . Suppose $\alpha \in \mathcal{P}(X, x_0)$ is a path such that there is a lift $\beta : [0, 1] \rightarrow \widetilde{X}_H$, $\beta(t) = [\beta_t]_H$ of α such that $\beta(0) = \widetilde{\alpha}^{st}(0) = \widetilde{x}_H$ but $\beta(1) = [\beta_1]_H \neq [\alpha]_H = \widetilde{\alpha}^{st}(1)$. We check that X is not homotopically path-Hausdorff relative to H .

Note $[\alpha \cdot \beta_1^-] \notin H$ and consider any partition $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = 1$ and path connected open sets U_1, \dots, U_n such that $\alpha([t_{i-1}, t_i]) \subset U_i$. Consider a fixed value of i and observe that $B_H([\beta_t]_H, U_i)$ is an open neighborhood of $\beta(t)$ for each $t \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]$. Therefore there is a subdivision $t_{i-1} = s_0 < s_1 < \dots < s_m = t_i$ such that $\beta([s_{j-1}, s_j]) \subseteq B([\beta_{s_{j-1}}]_H, U_i)$ for each $j = 1, \dots, m$. In particular, there is a path $\delta_j : [0, 1] \rightarrow U_i$ from $\alpha(s_{j-1})$ to $\alpha(s_j)$ such that $[\beta_{s_{j-1}} \cdot \delta_j]_H = [\beta_{s_j}]_H$.

The concatenation $\gamma_i = \delta_1 \cdot \delta_2 \cdot \dots \cdot \delta_m$ is a path in U_i from $\alpha(t_{i-1})$ to $\alpha(t_i)$. Since $g_j = [\beta_{s_{j-1}} \cdot \delta_j \cdot \beta_{s_j}^-] \in H$ for each j , we have

$$h_i = [\beta_{s_{i-1}} \cdot \gamma_i \cdot \beta_{s_i}^-] = g_1 g_2 \dots g_m \in H.$$

Let γ be the path defined as γ_i on $[t_{i-1}, t_i]$. Then $\gamma([t_{i-1}, t_i]) \subseteq U_i$ and $\gamma(t_i) = \alpha(t_i)$. Note that $[\beta_0 \cdot \gamma \cdot \beta_1^-] = h_1 h_2 \dots h_n \in H$ and $[\beta_0] \in H$. Thus $[\gamma \cdot \beta_1^-] \in H$ showing that X cannot be homotopy path-Hausdorff relative to H . \square

Andreas Zastrow has announced that the converse of Theorem 11 does not hold for Peano continua in the case when $H = 1$ (See [36]).

3.2 On T_2 and invariantly separated groups

In general, a T_1 quasitopological group need not be T_2 (for instance, any infinite group with the cofinite topology). A second countable T_2 (but non-regular) space X such that $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_1 but not T_2 is constructed in [6, Example 4.13].

Recall a topological space A is **totally separated** if whenever $a \neq b$, there is a clopen set U containing a but not b . Equivalently, every point is the intersection of clopen sets. The following is a stronger notion for groups.

Definition 12. A quasitopological group G is **invariantly separated** if for every non-identity element g , there is an open invariant subgroup N such that $g \notin N$. Equivalently, the intersection of all open invariant subgroups in G is the trivial subgroup of G .

Proposition 13. *If G is a quasitopological group, then*

$$G \text{ is invariantly separated} \implies G \text{ is totally separated} \implies G \text{ is } T_2.$$

Proof. Note that cosets of open subgroups in G are both open and closed. If G is invariantly separated and $g \neq h$ in G , then there is an open invariant subgroup $N \subseteq G$ such that $gh^{-1} \notin N$. Then the coset Nh is a clopen subset of h which does not contain g . Thus G is totally separated. It is evident from the definition that every totally separated topological space is T_2 . \square

Proposition 14. *If G_λ is a family of invariantly separated quasitopological groups, then the product $\prod_\lambda G_\lambda$ is invariantly separated.*

Proposition 15. *If H, G are quasitopological groups such that G is invariantly separated (resp. totally separated, T_2), and $f : H \rightarrow G$ is a continuous monomorphism, then H is invariantly separated (resp. totally separated, T_2).*

Proof. Suppose $h \in H$ is not the identity. Since $f(h)$ is not the identity in G , there is an open invariant subgroup N in G such that $f(h) \notin N$. Thus $f^{-1}(N)$ is an invariant subgroup of H , which is open by continuity of f , and $h \notin f^{-1}(N)$.

The proposition for totally separated and T_2 groups holds in the general category of topological spaces by standard arguments. \square

To observe a familiar condition sufficient to know that $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is invariantly separated, we recall some basic constructions from shape theory. We refer the reader to [9][29] for a more detailed treatment. The construction for fundamental groups of based spaces is addressed specifically in [9].

Suppose X is paracompact Hausdorff and $cov(X)$ is the directed (by refinement) set of pairs (\mathcal{U}, U_0) where \mathcal{U} is a locally finite open cover of X and U_0 is a distinguished element of \mathcal{U} containing x_0 . Given $(\mathcal{U}, U_0) \in cov(X)$ let $N(\mathcal{U})$ be the abstract simplicial complex which is the nerve of \mathcal{U} . In particular, \mathcal{U} is the vertex set of $N(\mathcal{U})$ and the n vertices U_1, \dots, U_n span an n -simplex iff $\bigcap_{i=1}^n U_i \neq \emptyset$. The geometric realization $|N(\mathcal{U})|$ is a polyhedron and thus $\pi_1^{qtop}(|N(\mathcal{U})|, U_0)$ is a discrete group.

Given a pair (\mathcal{V}, V_0) which refines (\mathcal{U}, U_0) , a simplicial map $p_{\mathcal{U}\mathcal{V}} : |N(\mathcal{V})| \rightarrow |N(\mathcal{U})|$ is constructed by sending a vertex $V \in \mathcal{V}$ to some $U \in \mathcal{U}$ for which $V \subseteq U$ (in particular, V_0 is mapped to U_0) and extending linearly. The map $p_{\mathcal{U}\mathcal{V}}$ is unique up to homotopy and thus induces a unique homomorphism $p_{\mathcal{U}\mathcal{V}*} : \pi_1(|N(\mathcal{V})|, V_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(|N(\mathcal{U})|, U_0)$. The inverse system

$$(\pi_1(|N(\mathcal{U})|, U_0), p_{\mathcal{U}\mathcal{V}*}, cov(X))$$

of discrete groups is the **fundamental pro-group** and the limit $\check{\pi}_1(X, x_0)$ (topologized with the usual inverse limit topology) is the **first shape homotopy group**.

Given a partition of unity $\{\phi_U\}_{U \in \mathcal{U}}$ subordinated to \mathcal{U} such that $\phi_{U_0}(x_0) = 1$, a map $p_{\mathcal{U}} : X \rightarrow |N(\mathcal{U})|$ is constructed by taking $\phi_U(x)$ (for $x \in U$, $U \in \mathcal{U}$) to be the barycentric coordinate of $p_{\mathcal{U}}(x)$ corresponding to the vertex U . The induced continuous homomorphism $p_{\mathcal{U}*} : \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(|N(\mathcal{U})|, U_0)$ satisfies $p_{\mathcal{U}*} \circ p_{\mathcal{U}\mathcal{V}*} = p_{\mathcal{V}*}$ whenever (\mathcal{V}, V_0) refines (\mathcal{U}, U_0) . Thus there is a canonical, continuous homomorphism $\psi : \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \rightarrow \check{\pi}_1(X, x_0)$.

Definition 16. The space X is π_1 -**shape injective** if $\psi : \pi_1(X, x_0) \rightarrow \check{\pi}_1(X, x_0)$ is a monomorphism.

Example 17. The authors of [22] construct a non- π_1 -shape injective Peano continuum Y' and provide a proof sketch that Y' is homotopically path-Hausdorff (See [22, Theorem 3.7]). Combining Theorem 10 with this observation implies the existence of a non- π_1 -shape injective Peano continuum X for which $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_1 . In such a case, the elements of $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ cannot be distinguished by shape but can be distinguished topologically in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$.

Proposition 18. *If X is π_1 -shape injective, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is invariantly separated.*

Proof. For $\mathcal{U} \in cov(X)$, the group $G_{\mathcal{U}} = \pi_1^{qtop}(|N(\mathcal{U})|, U_0)$ is discrete. Every discrete group is invariantly separated and thus $G = \prod_{\mathcal{U}} G_{\mathcal{U}}$ is invariantly separated by Proposition 14. Since, by assumption, $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ continuously injects into $\check{\pi}_1(X, x_0)$ and $\check{\pi}_1(X, x_0)$ is a sub-topological group of G , we apply Proposition 15 to see that $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is invariantly separated. \square

Corollary 19. *If X is π_1 -shape injective, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_2 .*

The following statement is a corollary of Proposition 18 only in the sense that it follows from Theorem 19 and known cases of π_1 -shape injectivity. These cases are typically non-trivial to confirm. For example, if X is a 1-dimensional metric space [15] or a subset of \mathbb{R}^2 [23], then X is π_1 -shape injective.

Corollary 20. *If X is a 1-dimensional metric space or a subset of \mathbb{R}^2 , then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is invariantly separated and therefore T_2 .*

Example 21. For general compact metric spaces, the converse of Proposition 18 is false. Consider the compact space $Z \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ of [22] obtained by rotating the closed topologist's sine curve (so the linear path component forms a cylinder) and connecting the two resulting surface components by attaching a single arc. It is easy to see that $\pi_1^{qtop}(Z, z_0)$ and $\check{\pi}_1(Z, z_0)$ are both isomorphic to the discrete group of integers (and thus invariantly separated), however, $\psi : \pi_1^{qtop}(Z, z_0) \rightarrow \check{\pi}_1(Z, z_0)$ is the trivial homomorphism.

To show the converse of Proposition 18 holds for locally path connected spaces, we recall the notion of Spanier group [32]. For more related to Spanier groups see [9][22][24][30][37]. Our approach is closely related to that in [25].

Definition 22. Let \mathcal{U} be an open cover of X . The **Spanier group of X with respect to \mathcal{U}** is the subgroup $\pi^s(\mathcal{U}, x_0) \leq \pi_1(X, x_0)$ generated by elements of the form $[\alpha][\gamma][\alpha^-]$ where $\alpha \in \mathcal{P}(X, x_0)$ and $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow U$ is a loop based at $\alpha(1)$ for some $U \in \mathcal{U}$. The **Spanier group** of X is the intersection $\pi^s(X, x_0) = \bigcap_{\mathcal{U}} \pi^s(\mathcal{U}, x_0)$ of all Spanier groups with respect to open covers.

Lemma 23. *If X is locally path connected and \mathcal{U} is an open cover of X , then $\pi^s(\mathcal{U}, x_0)$ is an open invariant subgroup of $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$.*

Proof. The subgroup $\pi^s(\mathcal{U}, x_0)$ is invariant by construction. By classical covering space theory [32], there is a covering map $p : Y \rightarrow X, p(y_0) = x_0$ such that the image of the injection $p_* : \pi_1(Y, y_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(X, x_0)$ is precisely $\pi^s(\mathcal{U}, x_0)$. Since p is a covering map, the induced homomorphism $p_* : \pi_1^{qtop}(Y, y_0) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is an open embedding of quasitopological groups [7]. In particular, $p_*(\pi_1^{qtop}(Y, y_0)) = \pi^s(\mathcal{U}, x_0)$ is open in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$. \square

Since open subgroups of a quasitopological group are also closed and $\pi^s(X, x_0) = \bigcap_{\mathcal{U}} \pi^s(\mathcal{U}, x_0)$, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 24. *If X is locally path connected, then $\pi^s(X, x_0)$ is a closed invariant subgroup of $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$.*

In general, $\pi^s(X, x_0)$ is not open in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$. In fact, when X is locally path connected, $\pi^s(X, x_0)$ is open iff X admits a categorical (but not necessarily simply connected) covering space.

Lemma 25. *If X is locally path connected, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is invariantly separated iff $\pi^s(X, x_0) = 1$.*

Proof. Since the groups $\pi^s(\mathcal{U}, x_0)$ are open invariant subgroups of $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$, the first direction is obvious. For the converse, suppose $G = \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is invariantly separated. Suppose $g \in G$ is not the identity element. Since G is invariantly separated, there is an open invariant subgroup $N \subset G$ such that $g \notin N$. It suffices to find an open cover \mathcal{U} of X such that $\pi^s(\mathcal{U}, x_0) \subseteq N$. Let $\eta : [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ be any path starting at x_0 . Note that $\eta \cdot \eta^-$ is a null-homotopic loop based at x_0 . Since N is open, $\pi^{-1}(N)$ is an open neighborhood of $\eta \cdot \eta^-$ in $\Omega(X, x_0)$. Find a basic neighborhood $\mathcal{V}_\eta = \bigcap_{j=1}^{2n} \left\langle \left[\frac{j-1}{2n}, \frac{j}{2n} \right], V_j \right\rangle$ of $\eta \cdot \eta^-$ contained in $\pi^{-1}(N)$. Note that $\eta(1) \in V_n$. Since X is locally path connected, there is a path connected neighborhood U_η such that $\eta(1) \in U_\eta \subset V_n$. Now $\mathcal{U} = \{U_\eta | \eta \in \mathcal{P}(X, x_0)\}$ is an open cover of X .

Suppose $[\alpha \cdot \gamma \cdot \alpha^-]$ is a generator of $\pi^s(\mathcal{U}, x_0)$ where γ is a loop with image in U_η where $\eta(0) = x_0$. Let $\epsilon : [0, 1] \rightarrow U_\eta$ be a path from $\eta(1)$ to $\alpha(1) = \gamma(0) = \gamma(1)$. Note that an appropriate reparameterization of $\eta \cdot \epsilon \cdot \gamma \cdot \epsilon^- \cdot \eta^-$ lies in \mathcal{V}_η . Thus $[\eta \cdot \epsilon][\gamma][\eta \cdot \epsilon]^{-1} \in N$. Since N is invariant

$$[\alpha][\gamma][\alpha^-] = [\alpha \cdot (\eta \cdot \epsilon)^-][\eta \cdot \epsilon][\gamma][(\eta \cdot \epsilon)^-][\eta \cdot \epsilon \cdot \alpha^-] \in [\alpha \cdot (\eta \cdot \epsilon)^-]N \left[(\alpha \cdot (\eta \cdot \epsilon)^-)^- \right] = N$$

Thus $\pi^s(\mathcal{U}, x_0) \subseteq N$, completing the proof. \square

Theorem 26. *If X is locally path connected, paracompact Hausdorff (for instance, if X is a Peano continuum), then the following are equivalent:*

1. X is π_1 -shape injective
2. $\pi^s(X, x_0) = 1$

3. $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ invariantly separated.

Proof. 1. \Leftrightarrow 2. is the main result of [9] and 2. \Leftrightarrow 3. follows from Lemma 25. \square

The results above show the data of the fundamental group of a Peano continuum X retained by shape (i.e. the fundamental pro-group) is retained by the topology of $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ in the form of open invariant subgroups. Example 17 provides a space X for which shape fails to distinguish uncountably many elements non-identity elements from the identity but for which the quotient topology of $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ can distinguish any two distinct elements. It is apparently an open question whether or not the converse of Corollary 19 holds when X is locally path connected.

Problem 27. Is there a Peano continuum X which is not π_1 -shape injective but is such that $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_2 ?

Remark 28. The property “totally separated” may also be interpreted within shape theory. If X is metrizable, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is totally separated iff $\Omega(X, x_0)$ is π_0 -shape injective in the sense that the canonical function

$$\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) = \pi_0(\Omega(X, x_0)) \rightarrow \check{\pi}_0(\Omega(X, x))$$

to the zeroth shape set is injective. The details are straightforward and are left to the reader.

We conclude this section with a special case where all of the separation properties mentioned so far coincide.

Definition 29. Let $X_1 \subseteq X_2 \subseteq \dots$ be a nested sequence of subspaces where X_j is a closed retract of X_{j+1} , i.e. there is a map $r_{j+1,j} : X_{j+1} \rightarrow X_j$ such that if $s_{j+1,j} : X_j \rightarrow X_{j+1}$ is the inclusion, then $r_{j+1,j} \circ s_{j+1,j} = id_{X_j}$. The inverse limit $X = \varprojlim (X_j, r_{j+1,j})$ is called the **inverse limit of nested retracts**.

Suppose $X = \varprojlim (X_j, r_{j+1,j})$ is an inverse limit of nested retracts. If $j < k$, let $r_{k,j} : X_k \rightarrow X_j$ and $s_{k,j} : X_j \rightarrow X_k$ be the obvious compositions of retractions and sections respectively. The projection maps $r_j : X \rightarrow X_j$ are retractions with sections $s_j : X_j \rightarrow X$ given by

$$s_j(x) = (r_{j,1}(x), r_{j,2}(x), \dots, r_{j,j-1}(x), x, s_{j+1,j}(x), s_{j+2,j}(x), \dots).$$

This is well-defined since $r_{k+1,k}(s_{k+1,j}(x)) = s_{k,j}(x)$ when $j < k$. Since we may view X_j as a subspace of X for each j , we take a basepoint in X to be a point $x_0 \in X_1 \subset X$.

Example 30. Let $C_n \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be the circle of radius $\frac{1}{n}$ centered at $(\frac{1}{n}, 0)$ (See Figure 1). The usual **Hawaiian earring** $\mathbb{H} = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} C_n$ is a locally path connected inverse limit of nested retracts where $X_j = \bigcup_{n=1}^j C_n$ and $r_{j+1,j} : X_{j+1} \rightarrow X_j$ collapses C_{j+1} to the canonical basepoint.

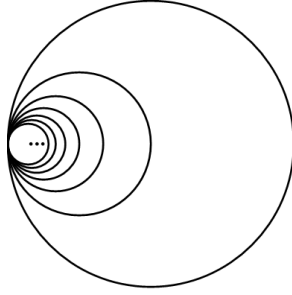


Figure 1: The Hawaiian earring \mathbb{H}

The projection maps $r_j : X \rightarrow X_j$ induce continuous homomorphisms $(r_j)_* : \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(X_j, x_0)$ which, together, induce a continuous homomorphism

$$\phi : \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \rightarrow \varprojlim (\pi_1^{qtop}(X_j, x_0), (r_{j+1,j})_*)$$

to the limit of the inverse system of quasitopological groups $\pi_1^{qtop}(X_j, x_0)$ and bonding maps $(r_{j+1,j})_* : \pi_1^{qtop}(X_{j+1}, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(X_j, x_0)$.

Lemma 31. *If $X = \varprojlim (X_j, r_{j+1,j})$ is an inverse limit of nested retracts and $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_1 , then $\phi : \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \rightarrow \varprojlim (\pi_1^{qtop}(X_j, x_0), (r_{j+1,j})_*)$ is injective.*

Proof. Since the based loop space functor preserves limits, there is a canonical homeomorphism $\Omega(X, x_0) \cong \varprojlim (\Omega(X_j, x_0), \Omega(r_{j+1,j}))$ where the limit has the usual inverse limit topology (i.e. as a subspace of $\prod_j \Omega(X_j, x_0)$). Thus a loop $f \in \Omega(X, x_0)$ is identified with the sequence (f_1, f_2, \dots) where $f_j = r_j \circ f$.

Suppose $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ is a loop such that $[f] \in \ker \phi$ and note $\phi([f]) = ([f_1], [f_2], \dots)$ is the identity, $[f_j]$ is the identity in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X_j, x_0)$ for each j . Let $g_j = s_j \circ f_j : [0, 1] \rightarrow X_j \rightarrow X$. Since $f_j : [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ is null-homotopic, so is g_j . Note that $g_j = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_j, s_{j+1,j} \circ f_j, s_{j+2,j} \circ f_j, \dots)$.

Since we identify $\Omega(X, x_0)$ as subspace of the direct product $\prod_j \Omega(X_j, x_0)$, we have $g_j \rightarrow f$ in $\Omega(X, x_0)$. Since $\pi : \Omega(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is continuous, $[g_j] \rightarrow [f]$ in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ where each $[g_j]$ is the identity. But if $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_1 , every constant sequence has a unique limit and thus $[f]$ must be the identity of $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$. \square

Theorem 32. *Suppose $X = \varprojlim (X_j, r_{j+1,j})$ is an inverse limit of nested retracts such that $\pi_1^{qtop}(X_j, x_0)$ is invariantly separated for each j . Then the following are equivalent:*

1. $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_1 ,
2. $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_2 ,
3. $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is totally separated,

4. $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is invariantly separated.

Proof. 4. \Rightarrow 3. \Rightarrow 2. \Rightarrow 1. follows from previous observations and basic topological facts. 1. \Rightarrow 4. By assumption, $\pi_1^{qtop}(X_j, x_0)$ is invariantly separated for each j (see Theorem 3). Therefore $\prod_j \pi_1^{qtop}(X_j, x_0)$ is invariantly separated (Proposition 14) as is the sub-quasitopological group $\varprojlim (\pi_1^{qtop}(X_j, x_0), (r_{j+1,j})_*)$ (Proposition 15). Since $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_1 , it follows from Lemma 31 that the continuous homomorphism $\phi : \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \rightarrow \varprojlim (\pi_1^{qtop}(X_j, x_0), (r_{j+1,j})_*)$ is injective. Apply Proposition 15 to see that $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is invariantly separated. \square

Corollary 33. Suppose $X = \varprojlim (X_j, r_{j+1,j})$ is a locally path connected inverse limit of nested retracts where each X_j is a locally path connected and semilocally simply connected metric space. Then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_1 iff X is π_1 -shape injective.

Proof. One direction is clear from Corollary 19. Since X_j is locally path connected and semilocally simply connected, $\pi_1^{qtop}(X_j, x_0)$ is discrete (for each j) by Theorem 3. Thus if $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_1 , then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is invariantly separated by Theorem 32. Theorem 26 now gives that X is π_1 -shape injective. \square

4 On higher separation axioms

Though every T_2 topological group is Tychonoff, it is not even true that every T_2 topological group is T_4 (normal and T_2) [1].

Theorem 34. If X is a compact metric space and $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a regular space, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is normal. In particular, if $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_3 , then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_4 .

Proof. Let e denote the identity of $G = \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$. Recall that G/\bar{e} is a T_1 quasitopological group. Since G is regular by assumption, G/\bar{e} is regular by Lemma 7. In particular, G/\bar{e} is T_2 . If X is compact metric, then $\Omega(X, x_0)$ is a separable metric space [17, 4.2.17 & 4.2.18] and is therefore Lindelöf. Note G/\bar{e} is Lindelöf since it is the quotient of $\Omega(X, x_0)$. Since every regular Lindelöf space is paracompact and every paracompact T_2 space is normal, G/\bar{e} is normal. It follows from Lemma 7 that G is normal.

The second statement of the theorem is the special case where $e = \bar{e}$. \square

Corollary 35. If X is a compact metric space and $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a topological group, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is normal. In particular, if $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_1 , then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_4 .

Proof. If $G = \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a topological group with identity e , then G/\bar{e} is a Tychonoff topological group. Thus G is regular by Lemma 7 and is therefore normal by Theorem 34. The second statement of the corollary is the special case where $e = \bar{e}$. \square

As mentioned in the introduction, $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ often fails to be a topological group. In this case, Corollary 35 does not apply. We are left with the following fundamental open problem.

Problem 36. If X is a Peano continuum such that $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_1 must $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ be T_4 ? Must $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ be normal for every compact metric space X ?

Theorem 34 reduces this problem to the problem of deciding whether or not $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ must be regular.

5 When is $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ a topological group?

The topological properties of a group G (endowed with a topology) which allow one to conclude that group multiplication is continuous are well-studied, e.g. [4][5][16][31]. For instance, the celebrated Ellis Theorem [16] implies that a locally compact T_2 quasitopological group is a topological group. We consider such properties when G is a quasitopological fundamental group.

It is known that there are many examples of spaces X for which $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is not a topological group. The following examples illustrate the variety of spaces for which this phenomenon can occur.

Example 37. [20] The Hawaiian earring \mathbb{H} described in Example 30 is a π_1 -shape injective Peano continuum, however, $\pi_1^{qtop}(\mathbb{H}, (0, 0))$ fails to be a topological group.

The following pair of spaces illustrate how the success or failure of group multiplication can distinguish homotopy type when standard application of shape theory fails to do so.

Example 38. For $n \geq 1$, let $D_n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ be the circle of radius $\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$ centered at $(1, \frac{1}{n})$. Let c_n be the point in D_n nearest the origin and $L_n = [0, c_n]$ be the line segment connecting the origin to c_n . The **lasso space**

$$\mathbb{L} = ([0, 1] \times \{0\}) \cup \left(\bigcup_{n \geq 1} L_n \cup D_n \right)$$

is a compact and semilocally simply connected, but non-locally path connected, planar set (See Figure 2) such that $\pi_1^{qtop}(\mathbb{L}, (0, 0))$ is free on countable generators (as an abstract group) but is not a topological group [21].

We use the Lasso space to show that continuity of multiplication in quasitopological fundamental groups can distinguish shape equivalent spaces. Compare \mathbb{L} with the following construction, which is equivalent to the main example in [18]: Let M_n be the line segment connecting the origin to $(1, \frac{1}{n})$.

Define the planar set

$$Y = ([0, 1] \times \{0\}) \cup \left(\bigcup_{n \geq 1} M_n \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{1\} \times \left[\frac{1}{2n-1}, \frac{1}{2n} \right] \right).$$

Note that Y and \mathbb{L} are both weakly homotopy equivalent and shape equivalent, however, arguments in [6] may be used to show that $\pi_1^{qtop}(Y, y_0)$ is a topological group (namely, the free Graev topological group on the one-point compactification of the natural numbers). Thus $\pi_1^{qtop}(\mathbb{L}, (0, 0))$ and $\pi_1^{qtop}(Y, (0, 0))$ are not isomorphic quasitopological groups. It follows from the homotopy invariance of π_1^{qtop} that \mathbb{L} and Y are not homotopy equivalent.

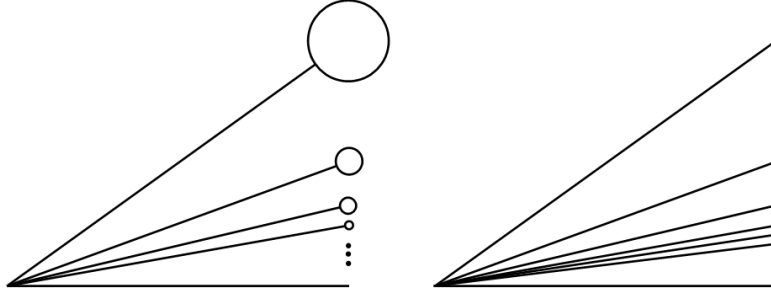


Figure 2: The lasso space \mathbb{L} (left) and Y (right).

Example 39. [6] For any subspace $A \subset [0, 1]$, the **hoop space** (or **generalized wedge of circles**) on A is the planar set

$$hp(A) = \bigcup_{a \in A} \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x - a)^2 + y^2 = (1 + a)^2\}$$

If $A = \mathbb{Q} \cap (0, 1)$, then $hp(A)$ is locally simply connected and has a fundamental group freely generated by a countable set (namely $\pi_0(A) = A$), however, $\pi_1^{qtop}(hp(A), (0, 0))$ fails to be a topological group. On the other hand, if A is compact and totally path disconnected (e.g. a cantor set or countable compact set), then $\pi_1^{qtop}(hp(A), (0, 0))$ is a topological group (See Proposition 49 below).

Note $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ also fails to be a topological group if X contains any of the above examples (of failure) as a retract.

The fact that $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is not always topological group is intimately related to the fact that the product of quotient maps

$$\pi \times \pi : \Omega(X, x_0) \times \Omega(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \times \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$$

can fail to be quotient. In the case that $\pi \times \pi$ is quotient, the continuity of multiplication in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ follows from the universal property of quotient spaces.

Lemma 40. *If $\pi \times \pi : \Omega(X, x_0) \times \Omega(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \times \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a quotient map, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a topological group.*

Proof. Suppose $\pi \times \pi$ is quotient. Since $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a quasitopological group it suffices to check that multiplication is jointly continuous. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega(X, x_0) \times \Omega(X, x_0) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Omega(X, x_0) \\ \pi \times \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \times \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \end{array}$$

where the top and bottom horizontal maps are loop concatenation and group multiplication respectively. Since the top composition is continuous and $\pi \times \pi$ is quotient, group multiplication is continuous by the universal property of quotient spaces. Thus $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a topological group. \square

Lemma 41. *For any space X , the following are equivalent:*

1. $\pi \times \pi : \Omega(X, x_0) \times \Omega(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \times \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a quotient map.
2. The canonical group isomorphism $\rho : \pi_1^{qtop}(X \times X, (x_0, x_0)) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \times \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a homeomorphism.
3. $\pi_1^{qtop}(X \times X, (x_0, x_0))$ is a topological group.

If any of these conditions hold, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a topological group.

Proof. 1. \Leftrightarrow 2. Consider the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega(X \times X, (x_0, x_0)) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \Omega(X, x_0) \times \Omega(X, x_0) \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \times \pi \\ \pi_1^{qtop}(X \times X, (x_0, x_0)) & \xrightarrow{\rho} & \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \times \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \end{array}$$

where top map is the canonical homeomorphism and the bottom map is the canonical continuous group isomorphism $[(\alpha, \beta)] \mapsto ([\alpha], [\beta])$. Since the left vertical map is quotient, the right vertical map is quotient iff ρ is a homeomorphism.

3. \Rightarrow 2. Since ρ is a continuous group isomorphism, it suffices to show the inverse is continuous. Let μ be the continuous multiplication map of $\pi_1^{qtop}(X \times X, (x_0, x_0))$. The inclusions $i, j : X \rightarrow X \times X, i(x) = (x, x_0)$ and $j(x) = (x_0, x)$ induce the continuous homomorphisms $i_*, j_* : \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(X \times X, (x_0, x_0))$ given by $i_*([\alpha]) = [(\alpha, c_{x_0})]$ and $j_*([\beta]) = [(c_{x_0}, \beta)]$. The composition $\mu \circ (i_* \times j_*)$ is continuous and is the inverse of ρ .

1. \Rightarrow 3. If $\pi \times \pi$ is quotient, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a topological group by Lemma

40. Since ρ is a homeomorphism (by 1. \Rightarrow 2.), $\pi_1^{qtop}(X \times X, (x_0, x_0))$ is isomorphic to the product of topological groups and is therefore a topological group.

The last statement follows from the previous Lemma. \square

The authors do not know of a space X such that $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a topological group but for which $\pi \times \pi$ fails to be a quotient map.

The fact that multiplication in $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ may fail to be continuous is not a result of the definition of quotient topology but rather is due to the fact that the usual category of topological spaces is not Cartesian closed. A common approach to dealing with this categorical issue is to coreflect (in the functorial sense) to a Cartesian closed category of topological spaces [11][34].

Definition 42. A subset A of a topological space X is said to be **k-closed** if for each compact T_2 space K and map $t : K \rightarrow X$, $t^{-1}(A)$ is closed in K . The space X is **compactly generated** if every k-closed set is closed in X . Let **CG** denote the category of compactly generated spaces and continuous functions.

A space X is compactly generated iff X is the quotient space of a topological sum of compact T_2 spaces. For any space X , one can refine the topology of X to contain all k-closed sets of X and obtain a compactly generated space $\mathbf{k}X$. Note that $\mathbf{k}X = X$ iff X is compactly generated. It is well-known that the category of compactly generated spaces forms a convenient, Cartesian closed category of topological spaces when the k-product $X \times_k Y = \mathbf{k}(X \times Y)$ is used [2][34]. Moreover, **CG** contains all sequential spaces (and thus all first countable spaces). We use the following Lemma, which is often considered to be an advantage of implementing the compactly generated category.

Lemma 43. [34] *The quotient of a compactly generated space is compactly generated. Additionally, if $q : X \rightarrow Y$ and $q' : X' \rightarrow Y'$ are quotient maps of compactly generated spaces, then $q \times_k q : X \times_k X \rightarrow Y \times_k Y'$ is a quotient map.*

Definition 44. A **CG-group** is a group object in **CG**, that is, a compactly generated group G such that inverse $G \rightarrow G$ is continuous and multiplication $G \times_k G \rightarrow G$ is continuous with respect to the k-product.

Lemma 45. *If $q : X \rightarrow Y$ is a quotient map of spaces and $X \times X$ is compactly generated, then the product $q \times q : X \times X \rightarrow Y \times Y$ is a quotient map iff $Y \times Y$ is compactly generated.*

Proof. One direction is obvious from the first statement of Lemma 43. Suppose $Y \times Y$ is compactly generated. Note both X and Y are compactly generated (as quotients of $X \times X$ and $Y \times Y$ respectively). Since the products $X \times X$ and $Y \times Y$ are compactly generated, the direct product and k-product topologies agree, i.e. $X \times X = X \times_k X$ and $Y \times Y = Y \times_k Y$. But $q \times_k q : X \times X \rightarrow Y \times_k Y'$ is quotient by Lemma 43 and this is precisely $q \times q : X \times X \rightarrow Y \times Y$. \square

Theorem 46. *If X is metrizable, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a **CG**-group. Moreover, if $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \times \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is compactly generated, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a topological group.*

Proof. Recall that for a given metric on X , the compact-open topology of $\Omega(X, x_0)$ agrees with the topology induced by the uniform metric. Since $\Omega(X, x_0)$ is compactly generated, the quotient space $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is compactly generated. The product $\Omega(X, x_0) \times \Omega(X, x_0)$ is metrizable and therefore compactly generated. Thus $\Omega(X, x_0) \times \Omega(X, x_0) = \Omega(X, x_0) \times_k \Omega(X, x_0)$. Consider the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega(X, x_0) \times \Omega(X, x_0) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Omega(X, x_0) \\ \pi \times_k \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \times_k \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \end{array}$$

where the horizontal maps are loop concatenation and group multiplication. Since the $\pi \times_k \pi$ is quotient and the top composition is continuous, group multiplication is continuous by the universal property of quotient spaces. We have already established that inversion is continuous. Thus $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a **CG**-group.

If the direct product $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \times \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is compactly generated, then Lemma 45 implies the direct product $\pi \times \pi$ is quotient. By Lemma 40, $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a topological group. \square

Since first countable spaces and their (finite) products are compactly generated, it follows that if X is metrizable and $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is first countable, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a topological group. Moreover, it is well known that a first countable topological groups is pseudometrizable (and metrizable if it is T_0).

Corollary 47. *If X is metrizable, then either $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a pseudometrizable topological group or $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is not first countable.*

Example 48. We obtain an example of a non-discrete metrizable fundamental group when $X = \prod_n X_n$ is an infinite product of (non-simply connected) CW-complexes X_n (e.g. $X_n = S^1$ for each n). Since $\pi_1^{qtop}(X_n, x_n)$ is discrete, $\pi : \Omega(X_n, x_n) \rightarrow \pi_1^{qtop}(X_n, x_n)$ is an open map and therefore $\prod_n \pi : \prod_n \Omega(X_n, x_n) \rightarrow \prod_n \pi_1^{qtop}(X_n, x_n)$ is open. Consider the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega(X, x_0) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \prod_n \Omega(X_n, x_n) \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \prod_n \pi \\ \pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \prod_n \pi_1^{qtop}(X_n, x_n) \end{array}$$

where the top horizontal map is the canonical homeomorphism and the bottom map is the canonical group isomorphism. Since both vertical maps are quotient,

$\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0) \rightarrow \prod_n \pi_1^{qtop}(X_n, x_n)$ is a homeomorphism. Thus $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is isomorphic to an infinite product of discrete groups and is a metrizable topological group with a neighborhood base of open invariant subgroups at the identity.

A space Y is a k_ω -space if it is the inductive (or direct) limit of a sequence $Y_1 \subset Y_2 \subset Y_3 \subset \dots$ (called a k_ω -decomposition) of compact subspaces Y_n . Equivalently, $\bigcup_n Y_n = Y$ has the weak topology with respect to the nested subsets $\{Y_n\}$. If each Y_n is Hausdorff, then Y is the quotient of the topological sum $\coprod_n Y_n$ of compact Hausdorff spaces and is therefore compactly generated. A k_ω -group is a quasitopological group whose underlying space is a k_ω -space. It is known that if X and Y have k_ω -decomposition $\{X_n\}$ and $\{Y_n\}$, then $\{X_n \times Y_n\}$ is a k_ω -decomposition for the direct product $X \times Y$ (See the appendix of [12]). Thus products of k_ω -spaces are compactly generated. In light of this fact, we apply Theorems 46 and 34.

Proposition 49. *If X is a metric space and $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a T_2 k_ω -group, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is a topological group. Moreover, if X is compact, then $\pi_1^{qtop}(X, x_0)$ is T_4 .*

Example 50. [6] Let $C \subset [0, 1]$ be the standard middle third Cantor set and $X = hp(C)$ be the hoop space on C as constructed in Example 39. Then $\pi_1^{qtop}(hp(C), (0, 0))$ is the free group $F(C)$ generated by the underlying set of C and is the inductive limit of the compact subspaces $F_n(C)$ consisting of reduced words $x_1^{\epsilon_1} x_2^{\epsilon_2} \dots x_m^{\epsilon_m}$, $x_i \in C$, $\epsilon_i = \pm 1$ where $m \leq n$ [6]. In particular, $F_n(C)$ is the quotient of the compact Hausdorff space $\coprod_{0 \leq m \leq n} (C \sqcup C^{-1})^m$. Thus $\pi_1^{qtop}(hp(C), (0, 0))$ is a topological group by Proposition 49. In fact, $\pi_1^{qtop}(hp(C), (0, 0))$ is isomorphic to the free Markov topological group on C . The same argument can be applied to any zero-dimensional, compact space $C \subseteq [0, 1]$.

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